

what an hour may bring forth. His business prospects are not bright, his sales heavy yet prudent, and his every transaction warranted by the best calculations; yet his wife was seen with a new dress and rich shawl on, probably a gold watch and pendant; that's an extravagant woman, and she is the wife of a merchant. That merchant deals with Mr.—; he's my client—he is.

Columbus, Miss., Jan., 1851.
Gentlemen—In obedience to a high duty it is necessary that I should inform you, that, in my opinion, the wife of Mr.—, a customer of yours, is much given to dress, and it is clear that her whims are humored by her too indulgent husband. Prudence will dictate your future course in regard to extending credit to Mr.—, and, in the meantime believe when I say that I shall keep a close watch on Mrs.—, and inform you if expensive habits grow upon her.

Your ob't Serv't
MICHAEL SNIPPE,
Att'y at Law.

New York, Feb., 1851.
Dear Sir—Our business is becoming too extended, yet while we should always be pleased to see and deal with you, our business relations admonish us of the necessity of closing up all connection with that section of the South where you reside.

With very sincere regard for yourself and family we subscribe ourselves

Your ob't serv't
SNAP & GRIFE.
The new dress, shawl and watch, have ruined the merchants Northern credit—he may break now, and all his difficulties arise from the base, dastardly insinuation of a paid spy—and that spy a neighbor, or at least, on terms of social intercourse with the man whose business reputation has been blasted. Is there a spy of this kind in this community?

P. S. Since the above was put in type, we learn that the plaintiffs, Messrs. Taylor, Hale & Murdock, have obtained a verdict of \$6,000, in the above noticed case against S. P. Church.

Preamble and Resolutions adopted by the Southern Rights Convention.

The preamble to the Constitution of the United States declares the objects for which the government of the United States was formed. Those objects were "to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

These objects in our opinion, have been willfully disregarded in the administration of the government—commencing with the law admitting Missouri into the Union, and closing with the late system of measures, mislabeled the compromise.

The pretence upon which this system of hostile legislation has been based, is that slavery is a moral and political evil—its end and aim the emancipation of every slave in the United States.

The government is in the hands of a sectional majority, and political interests and conscientious convictions of duty alike urge them to the successful prosecution of this system.

Believing that the aim in the formation of this government is no longer to be observed in its administration, we, the delegates of the Southern Rights Association of Alabama, in Convention assembled, do resolve—

1. That in our opinion, the powers granted to the General Government by the people of the States, have for a long series of years been perverted by a dominant sectional majority to the aggrandizement of the non-slaveholding States, and to the oppression of the slaveholding States.

2. That in our opinion, powers have been exercised by the General Government for the purpose of restraining the extension of the institution of slavery, and of eradicating it in places where it now exists, which were not granted to it by the people of the States.

3. That in our opinion, a radical change has been effected in the character of the General Government by the success of this system of legislation; that the power and dignity of the Union have become destructive, in a very great degree, of the rights and the dignity of the States which created it.

4. That a time submission to or a patient acquiescence in this hostile and unconstitutional legislation would not, in our opinion, be conducive to the peace, happiness, prosperity and honor of the southern States.

5. That we fully endorse the doctrine of Mr. Madison, as contained in the Virginia resolutions of 1793—"that in case of a deliberate, palpable, dangerous exercise of power not granted by the federal compact, the States who are parties thereto, have the right, and are in duty bound to interpose for arresting the evil, and maintaining in their respective limits the authorities, rights and liberties appertaining to them."

6. That such interposition should not be made, so long as there remains a reasonable hope that full and ample redress will be made for past injury, and provision against future aggression.

7. That recent events, in full union with that system of legislation which we have condemned, assure us that there is no reasonable ground on which to base a hope that we shall obtain either redress for the past, or guarantees for the future.

8. That in our opinion, a due regard for the rights, honor and interests of the people of this State, and of the southern States, demands that they should at once "set their house in order" with a view to secession.

9. That as each State voluntarily became a member of the confederacy, so it can be no just cause of war upon any State, that chooses no longer to remain a member thereof.

10. That the question of the secession of Alabama from this government is reduced to that of time only.

11. That we approve of the proposition of the Nashville Convention, that the slaveholding States hold a Congress in November next, and pledge ourselves to use our best exertions to have Alabama fully represented in that body, and concur in the suggestion that said Congress be held in Montgomery.

12. That we recommend to the people of Alabama to suspend their old party divisions until redress and security can be obtained as proposed, and to know no party but the great southern party.

13. That the Governor of Alabama be requested to convene the legislature in extra session for the purpose of providing by law for the election of members to the proposed Southern Congress; such session to take place after the first Monday in August next. Should the Governor fail to convene the legislature, then we recommend to the various precincts composing the several congressional districts, to open a poll on the first Monday in October next, and hold an election for one member to represent each congressional district in the State; such election to be in all things governed by the laws, usages and regulations which govern elections for members of Congress.

14. That should that Congress declare it to be the duty of the southern States to secede and one or more of the States shall secede, or if one or more of the States shall do so without such action by the Southern Congress, in our opinion it will be the duty and interest of Alabama, and good faith to such seceding State or States requires, her, likewise to secede, and to use all proper efforts to the formation of a southern confederacy.

15. That in order to render ourselves more effective in sustaining these views, we separate ourselves from all federal party organizations, and that we will cultivate the doctrine of state reliance, and exert all the agencies in our power, political, industrial, commercial, social and educational, to

prepare the State for that crisis which federal policy, perverted and distorted by the anti-slavery spirit, has forced us to contemplate.

Want of Courage.
Sidney Smith, in his work on moral philosophy, speaks in this wise of what men loose for the want of a little brass, as it is termed:

"A great deal of talent is lost to the world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to the grave a number of obscure men who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort; and who, if they could only have been induced to begin, would in all probability have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is, that in order to do anything in this world worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the bank, and thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks, and adjusting chances; it will all very well before the Flood, when a man could consult his friends upon an intended publication for a hundred years, and then live to see its success for six or seven centuries afterwards; but at present a man waits, and doubts, and hesitates, and consults his brother, and his uncle, and his first cousins and his penultimate friends, till one fine day he finds that he is sixty-five years of age—that he has lost so much time in consulting first cousins and particular friends, that he has no more time left to follow their advice. There is such little time for over-squeamishness at present, the opportunity so easily slips away, the very period of life at which a man chooses to venture, if ever, is so confined, that it is no rule to proceed upon necessity in such instances, of a little violence done to the feelings, and of efforts made in defiance of strict and sober calculations."

The bill to repeal the statute exempting the property of Ministers of the Gospel, to the amount of \$1,500 from taxation, was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly on New York, on Monday. It will probably pass the House.

From the Land of Gold.
Advices from California to the 15th of January have been received at New Orleans, by the steamships Mexico and Prometheus.

The California Legislature met on the 7th of January, and Gov. Burnett sent in his message. He recommended the extension of all free negroes from the State.

The expenses of the State to the 15th of December 1850, were \$447,153.85, and the receipts \$324,974.00, leaving a deficit of \$122,179.85.

A few days subsequent to the meeting of the Legislature, Gov. Burnett tendered to that body his resignation, and Lieut. Gov. McDougal was inaugurated as Governor the subsequent day. On an election for President of the Senate, Hon. D. C. Roderick, a prominent, reliable Democrat and an able man, was chosen on the first ballot.

The political complexion of the Legislature has not yet been determined by a test vote—a question which involves the election of a U. S. Senator. From satisfactory indications, however, says the Pacific News, we still feel the same assurance, made stronger by the developments of time, that none other than a Democrat can be elected to that important post.

Since the departure of the last steamer, Hon. T. B. King, the new Collector of the port of San Francisco, has arrived and entered upon the duties of his office. He was warmly received by his many personal and political friends. Should a bill be sent to Washington as a U. S. Senator, it is not unlikely that Mr. King will be the man.

The gold news presents some points of startling interest. The Alta California gives the following:

Twenty-seven miles beyond the Trinity there is a branch several miles in extent, and bounded by a high bluff. The sands of this beach are mixed with gold to an extent almost beyond belief. The sand is of two kinds, a fine black, and a gray sand. The gray sand can be separated very easily from the black sand, and this seems to be a desirable object. The gold is mixed with the black sand in proportions of from ten cents to ten dollars the pound.

At times when the surf is high, the gold is not easily discovered, but in the spring of the year, after a succession of calms, the entire beach is covered with bright and yellow gold.—Mr. Collins, the Secretary of the Pacific Mining Company, measured a peck of gold and sand, and estimates it will yield to each member of the Company the sum of little sum of \$43,000,000—and this estimate is based upon a calculation that the sand holds ought to be one-cent to one-half cent as observation warrants them in supposing.

Gen. Wilson says that thousands of men cannot exhaust this gold in thousands of years, and he gives all who doubt his statements the liberty of going and ascertaining for themselves.

A company is operating on quartz rock with machinery, at the Mariposa mines, and extracting some \$1000 per day. In the course of another year, the Alta California expects to see hundreds of companies at work on the quartz ledges, scattered all over the Sierra Nevada.

It is stated that with twelve men employed, the Guld gulch yields nine yields about one ton per week. Twenty shares in the mine were sold by auction at \$250 per share.

A very rich vein of metalliciferous quartz has been opened at Camp Seco, near Jamestown.

A company at Jackass Gulch, has struck a similar vein, but of amazing richness.

A silver vein has been opened within fifty miles of Stockton, in the coast range.

A rich vein has been opened in the heart of Jamestown, between the stores of Butterfield and Cooper.

Business throughout the cities of California, is extremely dull. Goods have fallen lower than the first cost in New York. But this state of things, it is said, cannot last long. The miners, who have been getting out an immense quantity of dirt, but washing none for a long time, will soon begin to reap the products of their labor, and trade will consequently revive and be as thriving as ever.

There has been a serious drawback upon the miners. Still, considerable amounts of dust are daily purchased by the bankers, though not as much as would have been thrown into market but for the dryness of the season.

Several street fights and duels have recently occurred in different parts of the State. Mr. Broderick, Clerk of the Senate, and Mr. Walker, of the Assembly, had a personal collision in the streets of San Jose. Neither was hurt.

The Pacific news of the 8th, gives the following account of an affair of honor:

Another duel was fought yesterday morning between Wm. H. Gray, Esq., and Mr. Wm. Walker, an attorney at law of the Herald. The origin of the difficulty was an article which appeared in that paper, which reflected severely upon the Probate Judge, and which Mr. Graham, in a note to Mr. Walker, denounced as a tissue of falsehoods. The result was a challenge from Mr. Walker.

The parties met yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, in a little open space between the Hall-way House and the Mission, with their seconds, surgeons, and friends. Mr. P. Pixley acted as the second of Mr. Graham, and Dr. Nott as the second of Mr. Walker. The distance chosen was ten paces, and the weapons Colt's revolvers. "Fire—one, two, three," the commands to fire between the first and last words. Both discharged their pistols at the same instant, at the word "fire," the ball of Mr. Graham passing through the pantaloons of Mr. Walker, about half way between the knee and the ankle of the left leg, and slightly breaking the skin. The parties then advanced one pace, and fired again, Mr. Walker receiving a wound just below the left thigh, from the effect of which he staggered back and was caught by his friends. The parties then left the ground and returned to the city.

Both showed themselves men of coolness, courage and nerve. The offensive words in the article alluded to were "First—one, two, three," the commands to fire between the first and last words. Both discharged their pistols at the same instant, at the word "fire," the ball of Mr. Graham passing through the pantaloons of Mr. Walker, about half way between the knee and the ankle of the left leg, and slightly breaking the skin. The parties then advanced one pace, and fired again, Mr. Walker receiving a wound just below the left thigh, from the effect of which he staggered back and was caught by his friends. The parties then left the ground and returned to the city.

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New-York, Feb. 14.—Kossuth and the Government.
We learn from Washington that Kossuth has asked our government to intercede with the Turkish authorities in order to obtain his release. It is said that Mr. Webster will return a favorable reply.

Mobile and Ohio Railroad.—The Ball in Motion.
It is proposed to hold a meeting in the Court House in this place, on the (21 Monday) 17th day of March next, upon the subject of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad; and to take into consideration, amongst other matters, the propriety of asking the Board of Police (who will be in session on that day) to order an election, to ascertain the voice of the people of the county on the question of a tax to assist in building a railroad, and a branch road from the main stem to Columbus.

JOHN GILMER, JAMES WHITEFIELD,
THOS. W. HARRIS, A. N. JONES,
THOS. G. BLEWETT, W. W. HUMPHRIES,
JOHN M. MORGAN, DUNCAN BANKS,
Columbus, Feb. 17, 1851.

TO WHO? TO WHO?
The following very clever poem was written by E. Perry Howe, whom editor of the "True Knave" is entitled—

"I was on a cold autumnal night,
A dismal one to view;
Dark clouds obscured the moon's light,
And not a star shone through.
As the thick forest through
Mistaken—as usual—"Blue"
Best however "reading" left and right;
When all at once he "brought up" right
Against an old dead wife;
At which he "rumbled" loud,
And "squealing off," as it might,
Said with an oath I shan't induce,
Internal combustion of
Light—nor "I'll kick you, black or white!"
Just then above him flew
An Owl, which on a branch did light,
A few feet over the loose weight,
And then commenced "To who—
To who—no who—no who—"
Quoth Magnus—"Don't you think to fight
A fellow of my weight and height
With your talons—no who—
You cursed bugaboo!"
An' if you're Bala-bala, 'tis quite
Unnecessary you should light;
For Magnus ain't your "Shies,"
For money matters are all right;
The Painter's Lark 'tis—no who! no who!
There's the Owl—no who! no who!
And Magnus mizzled too.
But there are other claps who might
Be caught out like some dumb night,
True at last, but who's your "Shies,"
Who have your own way's out!
They know—to who—to who!

THE STEAMER AFRICA has arrived, and reports that the Atlantic broke her shaft when in days out. She put back and arrived safe at Liverpool.

The President of the United States has granted to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, four months extension of time to locate lands granted by Congress.—Mobile Advertiser.

MOBILE, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18th.
Colo's—The unfavorable advice by the Africa produced their effect on the market. Sales are 2,000,000 lbs. at a decline of 1/2c. the transactions of the day closing at 10 1/2c. for sales, and buyers declining to further reduce.

Freight—Large shipments have been made to Liverpool at 11-1/2d, both in British and American vessels, and the rates are tending upward. A bill engaged to load with cotton for Java, true at 1/2c. Nothing doing in consignment; but rate paid was 1/2c, but buyers are asking an advance.—Advertiser.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 17th, P. M.
The demand for Cotton appears to be very limited, and thus far we hear of the sale of only 1,000 bales. Nothing new in freight.—Phoenix.

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U. S. Magazine and Democratic Review.
This publication will require the energetic and cordial co-operation of every individual who wishes to see the pure and sound doctrines of American Republicanism advocated in such a manner as to exhibit the best possible examples of American principles and American Literature. The risk and expense attending the publication is so great that without a support co-extensive with the Union, it cannot be sustained. The literary and mechanical cost of preparing the work on the liberal scale proposed for the coming year, will exceed that of any other periodical in the country; and therefore presents imperative claims upon the support and patronage of the party whose political tenets it is designed to advocate; and, at this moment, when the very Union is threatened, through party schemes, it more than ever becomes the Democracy to rally to the support of national principles.

There is no section of the country where there could not be found one or more who would desire to be supporters of such a work; and to bring it to the knowledge of such, your friendly assistance is respectfully solicited.

The following means have been adopted to promote the great object of this undertaking—The subscription price has been put at the lowest possible rate—Three Dollars a year for such a work—comprising nearly 1,200 pages of closely printed matter, and including TWELVE ENGRAVED PORTRAITS of the leading members of the Democratic party—it must be evident, is much cheaper than the same amount of such matter was ever before furnished at in the U. States.

The very first year in the country are engaged in assistance and furtherance of the project.

PREMIUM.—Any person forwarding Twelve Dollars in current N. Y. funds for four years subscriptions, will be entitled to receive a fifth copy of the work for the current year gratis.

January, 1851. KETTEL & MOORE.

Counting House Almanac.

18 51

JANUARY. 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

FEBRUARY. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

MARCH. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

APRIL. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

MAY. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

JUNE. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30

JULY. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31